cpy

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/981,275	10/17/2001	Robert B. Haines	10013717-1	6376

7590	04/12/2006

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CA 80527-2400

EXAMINER
MURPHY, DILLON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

DATE MAILED: 04/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/981,275	HAINES, ROBERT B.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dillon J. Murphy	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _27 March 2006_.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1,2,5-8,11-14,17 and 18_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1,2,5-8,11-14,17 and 18_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _27 March 2006_ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- This action is responsive to the after final amendment filed on March 27, 2006.

- Claims 1, 2, 5-8, 11-14, 17, and 18 are pending. Claim 6 is amended.

- Replacement figures 6, 7, and 9 received.

- Amendments to the drawings are acknowledged and accepted.

- Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last

  Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5-7, 11-13, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Biegelsen et al. (US 6335084) in view of Ueda et al. (US 5801722)

and further in view of Meunier et al. (US 6582138), hereafter referred to as Biegelsen,

Ueda, and Meuiner.

Regarding claim 1, Biegelsen teaches a method for sensing data from a sheet of

print media, the method comprising:

Sensing a media marking on an edge of a sheet of print media if the media

marking is imprinted on the edge of the sheet (Biegelsen, col 2, ln 7-19, edge has

indicia arranged to form a code that identifies sheet characteristics, and code reader

reads indicia. See fig 1 and 2 for code imprinted on edge of sheet), the media marking

comprising media parameter information that corresponds to the sheet of print media

(Biegelsen, col 5, ln 9-12, code reader reads mark and determines media type); and

Configuring an imaging device based on the media parameter information to form

an image on the sheet of print media (Biegelsen, col 6, ln 28-38, image recording

parameter device reads media parameters and configures imaging device based on the

type of image recording media being used).

Biegelsen does not disclose expressly a method for sensing data from a sheet of

print media further comprising sensing a media marking on a face of a sheet of print

media if the media marking is imprinted on the face of the sheet. Ueda, however,

teaches a method for sensing data from a sheet comprising sensing a media marking

on a face of a sheet of print media if the media marking is imprinted on the face of the

sheet (Ueda, col 8, ln 48-58, face of paper may be printed with a mark, e.g. a barcode

or invisible mark, to correspond to media parameters. Examples of parameters are

given in col 8, ln 8-21. Figure 6, photosensor #60 and #64 oriented perpendicular to

transport path #6, therefore mark is on face of media). Additionally, Ueda teaches the

media marking comprises media parameter information that corresponds to the sheet of

print media (Ueda, col 8, ln 48-49, wherein mark corresponds to kind of paper), and

Ueda teaches the method further comprises configuring an imaging device based on

the media parameter information to for an image on the sheet of print media (Ueda, col

8, ln 54-58, wherein printer is configured based on detected media parameter).

Biegelsen and Ueda are combinable because they are from a similar field of

endeavor of encoding media parameters on a sheet of print media and configuring the

print device based upon sensed parameters. At the time of the invention, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of Ueda

comprising sensing a media marking on a face of a sheet of print media, the media

marking comprising media parameter information corresponding to the sheet of print

media, and configuring an imaging device based upon the media parameter information

to form an image with the method of Biegelsen comprising sensing a media marking on

an edge of a sheet of print media, the media marking comprising media parameter

information corresponding to the sheet of print media, and configuring an imaging

device based upon the media parameter information to form an image.

The motivation for doing so was suggested by Meunier, who teaches the

encoding of information on a print media on the face of a sheet and on an edge of a

sheet. In figure 12 of Meunier, media information is shown printed on the face of print

media by the Dataglyph #212, and information is shown printed on the edge of print

media by the Edge Identifier #202 (see figure 1 for examples #12 and #14 of edge

identifiers). The edge identifiers comprise information regarding the parameters of the

media (Meunier, col 12, ln 25-39). The information in the edge identifier is combined

with a portion of the document text, and further processed to form a Dataglyph #212.

The dataglyph, including media parameters, is recorded on the face of the media

(Meunier, col 13, ln 9-25). Both media markings may be sensed (Meunier, col 13, ln 50-

60), and the printer associates the media with the image to be printed on the media

(Meunier, col 3, ln 7-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Ueda as per the teaching of Meunier with Biegelsen to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 5, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Biegelsen, Ueda, and Meunier teaches a method for sensing data from a sheet of print media, the method further comprising:

Determining whether to pull the sheet of print media from a particular media supply bin based on the media parameter information (Biegelsen, col 6, ln 7-27, in image recording apparatus #210 of figure 10, four different trays are loaded with four different types of media: transparencies, company letterhead, standard paper with a three-hole pattern, and cardstock. Upon print request, imaging device determines type of image recording media is in each tray and prints without having to manually change types of recording media or perform any manual collation).

Regarding claim 6, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Biegelsen, Ueda, and Meunier teaches a method for sensing data from a sheet of print media, the method further comprising:

Determining if an appropriate print media is available in the imaging device to perform a particular imaging job based on the media parameter information (Biegelsen, col 5, ln 9-17, device determines whether image recording media in tray is identified as the selected type of image recording media. If identified media is correct type, media is pulled from tray and image is formed on the recording media).

Claim 7 recites identical features as claim 1 except claim 7 is a computer readable medium claim. Thus, arguments similar to that presented above for claim 1 are equally applicable to claim 7. Applicant's attention is further invited to Ueda, fig 7, Non-volatile RAM #12 comprises Resolution Memory #12a and Paper Characteristic Memory #14a, coupled with CPU #11 and Recording Paper Characteristic Detector #16 for sensing media parameters and acting appropriately. Storing printer parameters by CPU #11 in RAM #12 is indicative of computer-executable instructions, especially when connected with an external CPU #50 in an external device such as a personal computer, col 4, ln 35-37 of Ueda.

Regarding claim 11, which depends from claim 7, claim 11 recites identical features as claim 5 except claim 11 is a computer readable medium claim. Thus, arguments similar to that presented above for claim 5 are equally applicable to claim 11.

Regarding claim 12, which depends from claim 7, claim 12 recites identical features as claim 6 except claim 12 is a computer readable medium claim. Thus, arguments similar to that presented above for claim 7 are equally applicable to claim 12.

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Biegelsen, Ueda, and Meunier further teaches an imaging device (Biegelsen, Figure 8, #110 image recording apparatus illustrated as a photocopier, but can also be a printer, a facsimile machine, and offset print press, col 4, ln 54-59, and Ueda, figure 7, #1, printer) comprising:

A memory comprising computer-executable instructions for sensing data from a sheet of print media, and

A processor that is operatively coupled to the memory (Ueda, Figure 7, Non-volatile RAM #12 comprises Resolution Memory #12a and Paper Characteristic Memory #14a, coupled with CPU #11 and Recording Paper Characteristic Detector #16 for sensing media parameters and acting appropriately. Storing printer parameters by CPU #11 in RAM #12 is indicative of computer-executable instructions, especially when connected with an external CPU #50 in an external device such as a personal computer, col 4, ln 35-37), the processor being configured to fetch and execute the computer-executable instructions from the memory, the computer-executable instructions comprising instructions for:

Sensing a media marking on a face of a sheet of print media if the media marking is imprinted on the face of the sheet (Ueda, col 8, ln 48-58, face of media may be printed with a mark, e.g. a barcode or invisible mark, to correspond to media parameters. Examples of parameters are given in col 8, ln 8-21. Figure 6, photosensor #60 and #64 oriented perpendicular to transport path #6, therefore mark is on face of media) and sensing a media marking on an edge of a sheet of print media if the media marking is imprinted on the edge of the sheet (Biegelsen, col 2, ln 7-19, edge has indicia arranged to form a code that identifies sheet characteristics, and code reader reads indicia. See fig 1 and 2 for code imprinted on edge of sheet), the media marking comprising media parameter information that corresponds to the sheet of print media (Biegelsen, col 5, ln 9-12, code reader reads mark and determines media type. Also see Ueda, col 8, ln 48-49, wherein mark corresponds to kind of paper); and

Configuring an imaging device based on the media parameter information to form

an image on the sheet of print media (Biegelsen, col 6, ln 28-38, image recording

parameter device reads media parameters and configures imaging device based on the

type of image recording media being used. Also see Ueda, col 8, ln 54-58, wherein

printer is configured based on detected media parameter).

Regarding claim 17, which depends from claim 13, the combination of Biegelsen,

Ueda, and Meunier further teaches an imaging device comprising a memory and a

processor for executing a program for:

Determining whether to pull the sheet of print media from a particular one bin of a

plurality of media supply bins based on the media parameter information (Biegelsen, col

6, ln 7-27, in image recording apparatus #210 of figure 10, four different trays are

loaded with four different types of media: transparencies, company letterhead, standard

paper with a three-hole pattern, and cardstock. Upon print request, imaging device

determines type of image recording media is in each tray and prints without having to

manually change types of recording media or perform any manual collation).

Regarding claim 18, which depends from claim 13, the combination of Biegelsen,

Ueda, and Meunier further teaches an imaging device comprising a memory and a

processor for executing a program for:

Determining if an appropriate print media is available in the imaging device to

perform a particular imaging job based on the media parameter information (Biegelsen,

col 5, ln 9-17, device determines whether image recording media in tray is identified as

the selected type of image recording media. If identified media is correct type, media is

pulled from tray and image is formed on the recording media).

Claims 2, 8, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Biegelsen et al. (US 6,335,084) in view of Ueda et al. (US 5,801,722) and further in

view of Meunier et al. (US 6582138), hereafter referred to as Biegelsen, Ueda, and

Meunier.

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Biegelsen,

Ueda, and Meunier teaches a method of sensing data from a sheet of print media

comprising sensing a media marking on a face and an edge or print media, the media

marking comprising media parameter information that corresponds to the sheet of print

media, and configuring an imaging device based on the media parameter information to

form an image on the sheet, as explained above in the rejection of claim 1. Additionally,

Meunier discloses a visible ink-bled media mark on the edge of the media sheet used

for encoding media parameters and identifying the document (Meunier, col 3, ln 3 and

4, also see figure 1, #12, edge marking is a barcode. See also col 12, ln 6-14, wherein

the media mark is ink-bled). Additionally, the media parameter information (Meunier,

col 12, ln 40-43, ink penetration measurements may be stored) may be printed on any

surface of the paper, including the face (Meunier, col 13, ln 20-25).

Biegelsen, Ueda, and Meunier are combinable because they are from the same

field of endeavor of managing media having information recorded thereon. At the time

of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art

combine the method of using the explicit ink-bled media marking of Meunier in

combination with the previously taught media marking, sensing the media mark

corresponding to the sheet media, and configuring an imaging device based on the

media parameter information method of Biegelsen and Ueda as per the teaching of

Meunier. The suggestion for doing so would be to facilitate the marking process by

printing on the face of the paper and allowing the ink to bleed through to the edge

(Meunier, col 12, ln 10-12), and the motivation would have been to imprint media marks

to media after manufacturing with common programs and imaging devices (Meunier, col

12, ln 6-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Meunier with the

aforementioned combination of Biegelsen and Ueda to obtain the invention as specified

in claim 2.

Regarding claim 8, which depends from claim 7, claim 8 recites identical features

as claim 2 except claim 8 is a computer readable medium claim. Thus, arguments

similar to that presented above for claim 2 are equally applicable to claim 8.

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 13, the combination of Biegelsen,

Ueda and Meunier further teaches an imaging device wherein the media marking is an

ink-bled media marking (Meunier, col 3, ln 3 and 4, also see figure 1, #12, edge marking

is a barcode. See also col 12, ln 6-14, wherein the media mark is ink-bled).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see pages 6-8, filed March 27, 2006, with respect to the

rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-2, 5-8, 11-14, and 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. 103 have been fully

considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn.

However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of

Meunier et al.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dillon J. Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-

5945. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on (571) 272-7471. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DJM

KIMBERLY WILLIAMS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER